

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 315, nays 109, not voting 9, as follows:

[Roll No. 414]

# YEAS—315

Aderholt Freilinghuysen McKeon  
Alexander Gabbard McKinley  
Amodei Gallego McMorris  
Andrews Garamendi Rodgers  
Bachmann Garcia McNeerney  
Bachus Gardner Meadows  
Barber Garrett Meehan  
Barr Gerlach Messer  
Barrow (GA) Gibbs Mica  
Barton Gingrey (GA) Miller (FL)  
Beatty Gohmert Miller (MI)  
Benishek Goodlatte Miller, Gary  
Bentivolio Gosar Moran  
Bera (CA) Gowdy Mullin  
Billirakis Granger Mulvaney  
Bishop (GA) Graves (GA) Murphy (FL)  
Bishop (NY) Graves (MO) Murphy (PA)  
Bishop (UT) Green, Al Negrete McLeod  
Black Green, Gene Neugebauer  
Blackburn Griffin (AR) Noem  
Bonner Griffith (VA) Nugent  
Boustany Grimm Nunes  
Brady (PA) Guthrie Nunnelee  
Brady (TX) Hall O'Rourke  
Braley (IA) Hanabusa Olson  
Bridenstine Hanna Owens  
Brooks (AL) Harper Palazzo  
Brooks (IN) Harris Pascarell  
Broun (GA) Hartzler Pastor (AZ)  
Brown (FL) Hastings (WA) Paulsen  
Brownley (CA) Heck (NV) Pearce  
Buchanan Heck (WA) Perry  
Bucshon Hensarling Peters (CA)  
Burgess Higgins Peters (MI)  
Butterfield Holding Peterson  
Calvert Hoyer Petri  
Camp Hudson Pittenger  
Cantor Huizenga (MI) Pitts  
Capito Hultgren Poe (TX)  
Cárdenas Hunter Pompeo  
Carter Hurt Posey  
Cassidy Israel Price (GA)  
Castro (TX) Issa Price (NC)  
Chabot Jackson Lee Radcl  
Chaffetz Jenkins Rahall  
Clyburn Johnson (OH) Reed  
Coffman Johnson, E. B. Reichert  
Cole Johnson, Sam Renacci  
Collins (GA) Jordan Ribble  
Collins (NY) Joyce Rice (SC)  
Conaway Kaptur Rigel  
Connolly Kelly (PA) Roby  
Cook Kilmer Roe (TN)  
Costa King (IA) Rogers (AL)  
Cotton King (NY) Rogers (KY)  
Courtney Kingston Rogers (MI)  
Cramer Kinzinger (IL) Rooney  
Crawford Kirkpatrick Ros-Lehtinen  
Crenshaw Kline Roskam  
Cuellar Kuster Ross  
Culberson Labrador Rothfus  
Daines LaMalfa Royce  
Davis (CA) Lamborn Ruiz  
Davis, Rodney Lance Runyan  
Delaney Langevin Ruppberger  
DelBene Lankford Ryan (OH)  
Denham Larsen (WA) Ryan (WI)  
Dent Larson (CT) Salmon  
DeSantis Latham Sanchez, Loretta  
DesJarlais Latta Sanford  
Diaz-Balart Lipinski Scalise  
Dingell LoBiondo Schneider  
Doggett Loeb sack Schock  
Duckworth Long Schwartz  
Duffy Lowey Schweikert  
Duncan (SC) Lucas Scott (VA)  
Ellmers Luetkemeyer Scott, Austin  
Engel Lujan Grisham Scott, David  
Enyart (NM) Sensenbrenner  
Esty Luján, Ben Ray Sessions  
Farenthold (NM) Sewell (AL)  
Fattah Lummis Shea-Porter  
Fincher Maffei Sherman  
Fitzpatrick Maloney, Sean Shimkus  
Fleischmann Marchant Shuster  
Fleming Marino Simpson  
Flores Matheson Sinema  
Forbes McCarthy (CA) Smith (MO)  
Fortenberry McCaul Smith (NE)  
Foster McCollum Smith (NJ)  
Foxx McHenry Smith (TX)  
Franks (AZ) McIntyre Smith (WA)

Southerland  
Stewart  
Stivers  
Stockman  
Stutzman  
Terry  
Thompson (PA)  
Thornberry  
Tiberi  
Tipton  
Titus  
Tsongas  
Turner  
Upton  
Valadao

Amash  
Bass  
Becerra  
Blumenauer  
Bonamici  
Capps  
Capuano  
Carney  
Carson (IN)  
Cartwright  
Castor (FL)  
Chu  
Cicilline  
Clarke  
Clay  
Clever  
Cohen  
Conyers  
Cooper  
Crowley  
Cummings  
Davis, Danny  
DeFazio  
DeGette  
DeLauro  
Deutch  
Doyle  
Duncan (TN)  
Edwards  
Ellison  
Eshoo  
Farr  
Frankel (FL)  
Fudge  
Gibson  
Grayson  
Grijalva

Barletta  
Bustos  
Campbell

# NOT VOTING—9

□ 1930

So the bill was passed.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

# THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The unfinished business is the question on agreeing to the Speaker's approval of the Journal, which the Chair will put de novo.

The question is on the Speaker's approval of the Journal.

Pursuant to clause 1, rule I, the Journal stands approved.

# MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Ms. Curtis, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate has passed with an amendment a bill of the House of the following title:

H.R. 1911. An act to amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 to establish interest rates for new loans made on or after July 1, 2013, to direct the Secretary of Education to convene the Advisory Committee on Improving

Westmoreland  
Whitfield  
Williams  
Wilson (SC)  
Wittman  
Wolf  
Womack  
Woodall  
Yoder  
Yoho  
Young (AK)  
Young (FL)  
Young (IN)

# NAYS—109

Gutiérrez  
Hahn  
Hastings (FL)  
Himes  
Hinojosa  
Holt  
Honda  
Huelskamp  
Huffman  
Jeffries  
Johnson (GA)  
Jones  
Keating  
Kelly (IL)  
Kennedy  
Kildee  
Kind  
Lee (CA)  
Levin  
Lewis  
Lofgren  
Lowenthal  
Lynch  
Maloney,  
Carolyn  
Massie  
Matsui  
McClintock  
McDermott  
McGovern  
Meeks  
Meng  
Michaud  
Miller, George  
Moore  
Nadler  
Napolitano

Neal  
Nolan  
Payne  
Pelosi  
Perlmuter  
Pingree (ME)  
Pocan  
Polis  
Quigley  
Rangel  
Richmond  
Rohrabacher  
Roybal-Allard  
Rush  
Sanchez, Linda  
T.  
Sarbanes  
Schakowsky  
Schiff  
Schrader  
Serrano  
Sires  
Slaughter  
Speier  
Swalwell (CA)  
Takano  
Thompson (CA)  
Thompson (MS)  
Tierney  
Tonko  
Velázquez  
Waters  
Watt  
Waxman  
Welch  
Wilson (FL)  
Yarmuth

Postsecondary Education Data to conduct a study on improvements to postsecondary education transparency at the Federal level, and for other purposes.

# AUTHORIZING THE CLERK TO MAKE CORRECTIONS IN ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 2397, DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2014

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Clerk be authorized to make technical corrections in the engrossment of H.R. 2397, including corrections in spelling, punctuation, section and title numbering, cross-referencing, conforming amendments to short titles, and the insertion of appropriate headings.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

# GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material on the further consideration of H.R. 2397.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

# HOOR OF MEETING ON TOMORROW

Mr. YOUNG of Florida. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 9 a.m. tomorrow.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

# PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. BUTTERFIELD. Madam Speaker, during the final vote series last night, I inadvertently voted "no" on the DeLauro amendment No. 44 that would prohibit the use of funds to train the Afghan Special Mission Wing. I would say for the record that I support the amendment offered by Ms. DELAULO, and had I voted correctly, I would have voted for the amendment.

# REMOVAL OF NAMES OF MEMBERS AS COSPONSORS OF H.R. 2641

Mr. MARINO. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to remove as cosponsors Congressman CAPUANO and Congressman PALLONE from my bill, H.R. 2641, the Responsibly and Professionally Invigorating Development (RAPID) Act of 2013.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

# AMERICA DESERVES AN ECONOMIC RECOVERY

(Mr. HARRIS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HARRIS. Madam Speaker, the President said today that it is time for the House to lay out our ideas to give the middle class a better shot. He said it is time to move past stale debates.

Madam Speaker, the only reason these debates are stale is because the House bills that have been passed to create jobs in America are stalled in the Senate and by the President.

This isn't difficult. We need to cut burdensome regulations that stop job creation. The President needs to agree to build the Keystone pipeline. The President needs to agree to explore for American energy to lower the price of gas and diesel. The President needs to agree to permanently delay all of ObamaCare. America deserves an economic recovery.

## REPEAL THE AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF MILITARY FORCE

(Ms. LEE of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LEE of California. Mr. Speaker, first, let me just commend Congressman SCHIFF and the 185 Members who voted today to restrict the authorization for the use of military force.

Today's vote is a very important step in our effort to repeal this overly broad blank check to wage war anywhere, at any time, and for any length, which of course I could not vote for September 14, 2001.

I have a bipartisan bill which would repeal the authorization to use military force, and doing so would provide Congress an opportunity finally, a long overdue opportunity, to have a meaningful debate about our constitutional role in declaring war.

Last week, I released a public report from the Congressional Research Service citing 30 instances where this resolution has been invoked. Most Americans, and of course my colleagues in Congress, would be surprised to know that these activities include deploying groups in Ethiopia, Djibouti, Georgia, Yemen, Kenya, the Philippines, Somalia—I could go on and on. It also includes justifying detentions at Guantanamo Bay and warrantless surveillance activities.

Finally, let me just say it is time to repeal this authorization and rein in the overly broad and deeply troubling NSA domestic spying program.

I urge all Members to join our continuing efforts and cosponsor my bill, H.R. 198, to repeal the AUMF.

CONGRESSIONAL RESEARCH SERVICE,  
Washington, DC, July 10, 2013.  
MEMORANDUM

To: Honorable Barbara Lee.  
From: Matthew Weed, Analyst in Foreign Policy Legislation.  
Subject: The 2001 Authorization for Use of Military Force: Background in Brief.

This memorandum responds to your request for information on presidential utilization of the Authorization for Use of Military Force (AUMF; P.L. 107-40; 50 U.S.C. 1541 note), enacted in response to the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States, to justify and undertake military and other action. It contains very brief discussions of the relevant provisions of the AUMF, and the use of U.S. armed forces and other actions initiated under AUMF authority. Material in this memorandum may be used in other Congressional Research Service (CRS) products.

### 2001 AUMF USE OF FORCE PROVISION

Section 2(a) of the AUMF authorizes the use of force in response to the September 11 attacks:

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*

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### SEC. 2. AUTHORIZATION FOR USE OF UNITED STATES ARMED FORCES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—That the President is authorized to use all necessary and appropriate force against those nations, organizations, or persons he determines planned, authorized, committed, or aided the terrorist attacks that occurred on September 11, 2001, or harbored such organizations or persons, in order to prevent any future acts of international terrorism against the United States by such nations, organizations or persons.

#### ANALYSIS

Scope: The authorizing language is broad in its scope concerning the prevention of any future acts of terrorism that might be perpetrated against the United States, but is circumscribed by authorizing the targeting only of those nations, organizations, or persons determined to be involved in perpetrating the September 11 attacks or harboring those who perpetrated the attacks.

War Against Non-State Actors: The AUMF is considered groundbreaking as it (1) empowered the President to target non-state actors, even to the individual level, as well as states, and (2) did not specify which states and non-state actors were included under the authorization.

Current Debate: After nearly 12 years in force, executive branch reliance on the AUMF has raised a number of concerns for a number of commentators and Members of Congress. These concerns relate to Congress's constitutional role in exercising its war power, as well as several types of executive branch activities to counter terrorism that are perceived as problematic. In contrast, Obama Administration officials have testified that the legal framework for the current conflict against Al Qaeda and associated forces, which includes the AUMF, remains valid and effective in meeting the U.S. military's requirements for conducting counterterrorism operations.

#### ACTIONS TAKEN UNDER AUMF AUTHORITY

CRS has located 30 occurrences of a publicly disclosed presidential reliance on the AUMF to take or continue military or related action (including non-military action like detentions and military trials).<sup>1</sup> Of the 30 occurrences, 18 were made during the Bush Administration, and 12 have been made during the Obama Administration.

Pursuant to the AUMF, President George W. Bush notified Congress that he was de-

ploying U.S. armed forces to Afghanistan in 2001 to oust the Taliban from power and eliminate al Qaeda training sites and safe harbors in the country. In addition, Presidents Bush and Obama have invoked the AUMF to use U.S. armed forces or engage in other actions to: counter the terrorist threat against the United States following 9/11; deploy and direct such forces, or report on ongoing use of such forces in: Afghanistan; the Philippines; Georgia; Yemen; Djibouti; Kenya; Ethiopia; Eritrea; Iraq; and Somalia. Engage terrorist groups "around the world".

Engage terrorist groups "on the high seas".

Detain individuals at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and to take other actions related to detainment decisions; and Conduct trials of terrorist suspects in military commissions.

<sup>1</sup> See Appendix for information on each notification. Based on notifications from the President concerning deployments of U.S. armed forces in the Federal Register and Compilation of Presidential Documents. It is possible that actions have been taken under the AUMF without being disclosed in these publications, and may have been disclosed to Congress through other means.

#### APPENDIX

Table 1, below, provides dates and subject matter of each of the presidential notifications located by CRS that reference the AUMF as authority for the deployment or use of U.S. armed forces or other activities. In many cases, the notifications indicate the continuation of a given deployment or activity.

TABLE 1—LIST OF PRESIDENTIAL NOTIFICATIONS  
REFERENCING AUMF

Date	Relevant country, geographic area, targeted group, or type of action
9/24/2001 .....	Afghanistan; the Taliban.
10/9/2001 .....	al Qaeda; other terrorist organizations.
11/13/2001 .....	Military detention and trial of terrorist suspects.
9/20/2002 .....	Afghanistan; Philippines; Georgia; Yemen; Guantanamo Bay.
3/20/2003 .....	Yemen; Djibouti; Guantanamo Bay.
9/19/2003 .....	Afghanistan; Philippines; Georgia; Yemen; Guantanamo Bay.
3/20/2004 .....	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; Georgia; Djibouti; Yemen; Kenya; Ethiopia; Eritrea; high seas.
11/4/2004 .....	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; Iraq; Yemen; Ethiopia; Kenya; Eritrea; Djibouti; high seas.
5/20/2005 .....	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; Iraq; Djibouti; Yemen; Kenya; Ethiopia; Eritrea; high seas.
12/7/2005 .....	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; Iraq; Djibouti; Yemen; Kenya; Ethiopia; high seas.
6/15/2006 .....	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; Iraq; Djibouti; Yemen; high seas.
12/15/2006 .....	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; Iraq; Djibouti; Yemen; high seas.
2/14/2007 .....	Executive Order 13425: includes Military Commissions.
6/15/2007 .....	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; Iraq; Horn of Africa; Somalia; high seas.
7/20/2007 .....	Executive Order 13440: includes detention and interrogation of terrorist suspects.
12/14/2007 .....	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; Iraq; global counterterrorism; Horn of Africa; high seas.
6/13/2008 .....	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; Iraq; global counterterrorism; Horn of Africa; high seas.
12/16/2008 .....	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; Iraq; global counterterrorism; Horn of Africa; high seas.
6/15/2009 .....	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; Iraq; global counterterrorism; Horn of Africa; high seas.
12/15/2009 .....	Presidential Memorandum includes Guantanamo Bay issues.
12/16/2009 .....	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; Iraq; global counterterrorism; Horn of Africa; high seas.
6/15/2010 .....	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; Djibouti; Horn of Africa; global counterterrorism; high seas.
12/15/2010 .....	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; global counterterrorism; high seas.
3/7/2011 .....	Executive Order 13567: includes detention at Guantanamo Bay.
6/15/2011 .....	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; global counterterrorism; high seas.
12/15/2011 .....	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; global counterterrorism; high seas.
2/28/2012 .....	Military detention of terrorist suspects.
6/15/2012 .....	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; global counterterrorism; Somalia; Yemen; high seas.
12/14/2012 .....	Afghanistan; Guantanamo Bay; global counterterrorism; Somalia; Yemen; high seas.
6/14/2013 .....	Afghanistan; Somalia; Yemen; Guantanamo Bay; high seas.

Sources: Federal Register; Compilation of Presidential Documents.